

FROM OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENT.

I must dismiss the castle without speaking of the *tunn* which still exist in the cellar. One of them contains about 50,000 bottles of wine, but it dwindles into insignificance when compared with the *great tun*, which holds 800 hogsheads, and looks like a vessel on the stocks. You may well imagine that a pretty full vintage was required to fill this gigantic receptacle, and it is said never to have been filled more than two or three times. Upon the top is a platform twenty feet square, on which dances in honor of Bacchus were performed at each annual vintage. Near the great tun stands a droll statue, with rosy face and bulbous nose, which looks as if it may have been intended for a burlesque upon Bacchus himself. Its true original is one of the jesters of the Counts Palatine, who is said never to have laid his head on the pillow—at least during his good days—until he had carried the day's potatoes to sixteen bottles! No one can deny that his image is most aptly placed facing the great tun, which he aided to empty with such ardent perseverance.

Not the least charming thing about the Castle of Heidelberg, is the beautiful views which are enjoyed from the terraces which surround it. On one side, the spectator looks over the steeples of Heidelberg, through the unlimited expanse of the valley of the Rhine, through which the serpentine course of the river may be followed to a great distance. In the opposite direction he looks towards the hills, whose vine clad slopes down to the edge of the Neckar, the little stream which flows past Heidelberg, and winds away through the valley to discharge itself into the Rhine. Among the objects in this extensive view, which are pointed out to the traveller, is a little town on the slope of the hill on the other side of the river, just facing the castle. This is the place where the students of the University fight their duels. You know the reputation of the German students on this score, and those of Heidelberg are not the least famous of them, for their devotion to the duel. It is an every day matter here; sometimes half a dozen take place in a single day. Where duelling is in such vogue, it is hardly to be expected that a student can go through his college course without a *rencontre*, and it is said that not a few of the more chivalrous manage to be engaged in 20 or 30 during their four years. There is this peculiarity (is it a favorable one, or not?) about the Heidelberg duellists. They do not sneak off into the woods to fight, but all the world is at liberty to come and see them bleed each other. A countryman of ours whom I met in Switzerland told me that he had seen several of these duels. From his account of them, it would seem that they are not as numerous as those of our own country.—The Heidelberg duellists fight with swords, and take the precaution to bandage the whole body, except the upper part of the breast and the face; so that the object seems to be to disgrace, rather than to maim or kill. I saw some young heroes walking about town, whose faces were horribly scarred; one would have taken them to be soldiers who had "seen service." Sometimes, however, when the case is aggravated, the bandage is dispensed with, and the duel sometimes becomes a killing matter. In such cases it also happens sometimes, but very rarely, that they fight with pistols. Some months ago a student was killed in one of these pistol duels. The students regulate this matter of duelling, as they do every thing else, by their code of laws, which makes them, as it were, an *imperium in imperio*. I have been informed that this code even regulates the etiquette of wine and beer-drinking.—Whenever a student transgresses a law of grave import, he is declared *infamous* by the tribunal, and this sentence amounts to an expulsion. They sometimes have gone so far as to extend their denunciations of infamy to the townspeople, and even to the professors. These German students appear to be a wild, good-for-nothing, beer-drinking, pipe-smoking, dueling set, at best. Yet, when examinations come, they study bravely, and all the world knows that the German Universities send forth admirable scholars.

The University of Heidelberg has at present six or seven hundred students: more than half of them belong to the law department, and about 150 to the medical. The medical school has some very eminent professors, whose works are received as authority all over Europe. I examined with some attention the anatomical and pathological museum. Though not of vast extent, it is one of the finest I have ever seen, and it contains many admirable preparations which I have met with nowhere else. Many of them give proof of the laborious care and talent of minute detail which distinguish the scientific pursuits of the Germans.

There is in Heidelberg a curiosity in the way of religious toleration, that is rarely to be met with. There is a church which serves at the same time for the Catholic and the Protestant worship. A partition divides the church into equal halves, one which belongs to each sect. The grand masses of one side must prove a prodigious bore to the quiet people on the other, whenever the two sects happen to perform the service at the same hour. This plan of dividing a church between Catholics and Protestants, though rare, is not without parallel in Europe. Cooper, if I mistake not, relates two instances of the kind as existing in Switzerland.

Before quitting Heidelberg, I ascended a high hill which overlooks the castle, called *Königsstuhl*, (king's seat) which, as my guide-book informed me, commanded a very splendid view, including portions of the territory of nine states, and extending to Strasburg, whose lofty spire is sometimes visible, though at the distance of ninety miles. I confess that this latter part of the account appeared rather doubtful, but for the sake of seeing the sight with my own eyes, if it really was to be seen, I determined to make the ascent at all hazards. I found it a very laborious one, quite equal to some of those I had accomplished in Switzerland, if not so long, but before I reached the summit, clouds and fogs began to obscure the panorama, and by the time that I arrived at the desired elevation, it was scarcely possible to distinguish the Rhine and the mountains, on one side, and the valley on the other, were alike involved in darkness and gloom. I don't think I have been so desperately vexed during my whole tour, and to make matters worse, before I had entirely retraced my laborious and unsatisfactory excursion, it began to rain, and I got a very uncomfortable ducking. I consoled myself for the loss of the view, after the old principle of "sour grapes." "Really," I said to myself, "this scenery of the Neckar and the Bergstrasse is not worth looking at, after one has seen Switzerland, with its 'glorious Alps and charming valleys';" and I was probably not far wrong in my judgment.

Inside my excursion to Heidelberg, in company with the French friend that I met with so luckily at Baden-Baden, and a Russian—a military character and a Baron—with whom we had made acquaintance on board the steamer. He was one of a family and what I saw of these people certainly gave me a very favorable opinion of the Russians. They were very civil, very sociable, and very intelligent, and spoke French admirably. Indeed the Russians seem to have a remarkable facility for acquiring languages, and perhaps no other nation speaks foreign languages so well. I saw a Russian at the pass of the Grimsel, in Switzerland, who, in addition to French and German, spoke English with a fluency and a correctness which astonished me. I have met with but one other person from the Continent who spoke English so well.

After spending a day and a half very pleasantly at Heidelberg, I returned to Mannheim, and the next day descended the river to Mayence. I could say nothing of this trip which would in the slightest degree interest you. The only thing that struck my attention on

the way, was the Cathedral of Worms, an immense structure, whose dome and four sharp towers form a very conspicuous group. This town was the seat of a famous diet of the Empire, the name of which (diet of Worms) sounds so oddly when one hears it for the first time. The proceedings of this diet had a most important influence upon the political state of Germany, inasmuch it abolished the right of private war, and tied the hands of the quarrelsome barons, whose feuds had hitherto distracted the country, and destroyed its peace and prosperity. The town of Worms, and both banks of the Rhine from this point to Mayence, lie within the territory of the Grand Duchy of Hesse Darmstadt. Above Worms, the right bank belongs to Baden, and the left to the Bavarian province called the "Circle of the Rhine," as far as the river Lauter, which divides the Bavarian possessions from the territory of France.

I arrived at Mayence about noon, and proceeded forthwith to Frankfurt: but I must defer what I have to say of these places to another letter. I shall have to proceed more slowly hereafter in my descriptions of the Rhine, for it is only at Mayence that it begins to be interesting; above, it is a decided bore.

Having found a convenient opportunity yesterday, I sent home my journal of my travels in Switzerland, for the benefit of all those who may think it worth while to read it. I have not had time to revise the aforesaid journal, but give it to you in the rough, hoping that you will make due allowance for its errors and defects of style, when you consider the circumstances under which it was written. When one has been travelling all day, and is overcome by fatigue, and longing to close his sleepy eyes, he cannot be expected to have the most luminous ideas, or the desirable facility in expressing them; and if he leaves out a verb or a pronoun, or repeats the same word five times in one sentence, it is not to be wondered at.

L. S. J., Jr.
(To be continued.)

New York Correspondence.

LETTER X.
NEW YORK, Dec. 18, 1841.

The English Steamer *Caledonian* was to have left England for Boston on the 4th inst.; and having now been out fourteen days, she may be looked for to-morrow or the next day. The news she will bring will not be of great importance, predicated this opinion upon the smooth flow of the current of political events, equating at the departure of the *Acadia*, which was the last steamer thence. In the absence of foreign news and of local matters of interest, I will give you a letter of miscellaneous gossip.

There is a very praiseworthy association in this city called the "Hebrew Benevolent Society." It held its nineteenth anniversary on the 10th inst. at the Washington Hall. The object of this society is *universal charity*. The objects of benevolence are not limited to those of the Jewish faith, who, with scarcely an exception in this city, are above need. Its charity is extended to poor and needy, humanity in the most liberal sense. Within the year just expired, it has distributed allowances weekly to nearly sixty adults of both sexes, and seventy children, besides to half a dozen pensioners, lame and blind. In addition to this, it has furnished donations of wood and coal during the cold season, to the destitute, and provision to the suffering. Such a society as this transcends all praise. The following sentiment one among the regular toasts, embodies its spirit.

"Charity—a talismanic mantle that hides the misdeeds of the sinner, and short-comings of the righteous."

When the toast "The President of the United States" had been enthusiastically drunk, Judge Noah rose and made a neat address. The following happy toast was given by the District Attorney, Mr. Whitling, who was a guest:

"The Jew and the Gentile.—As the latter receives from the former his eternal hopes, so may the former receive from the latter his temporal enfranchisement."

A society like this, based upon the noblest impulses of our nature, and having for its object the purest benevolence that humanity prompts, should long exist honored of men, and blessed of Heaven.

The thirty-sixth anniversary of the New England Society, founded in commemoration of the landing of the Pilgrim fathers, two hundred and twenty-one years ago, will be celebrated on Wednesday, the 22d inst. by a grand dinner at the Astor House. The dinner commences at 7 p. m. *Wines* are to be excluded, but as a substitute, *ices* are to be included. Every gentleman is expected to take his wife, if he have one—a lady at all hazards! It will be no more than "women and wine"; but women *et* wine. A rare assemblage of beauty is looked for, and the result will be that all the gentlemen will go home *intoxicated*. "Temperance Societies on a new plan" will be started after this festival! The object of the society is praiseworthy. It brings together, once in a year, the native New Englanders resident in this metropolis, and while it unites them in heart and sentiment for the passing hour, binds them for the year in personal friendship. It belongs to the same character, and has the same object as the Scotch, French, English, and German Societies, not less than men of these nations do the New Englanders cherish their "*Fatherland*."

Dr. Lardner's lectures on Tuesday evening on the Steam Engine, was an extraordinary performance. It must be conceded to him that he is the first scientific man of the age. It is difficult to give him all the praise that is due him, because, for sufficiently known reasons, we are irresistibly compelled to separate, what in all cases should be united, to make a perfect whole, the *man* from the philosopher. I see the editor of the *Aurora*, a clever and racy daily, has objected to the epithet "*little piccadillo*," by which I designated in one of my letters Dr. Lardner's moral obliquity, or rather *direct* immorality. It was very far from my intention, however, to lessen the effect of an outburst upon society by a light phraseology. The terms I made use of were adopted in an ironical sense, and sometimes gives to light words three-fold weight. There is, singularly enough, "this side of the sea," great diversity of opinion as to the social position of this learned gentleman; and, also, that of the lady. There are women here of good standing who pity her; and I should not be surprised if a clique should, by and by call upon and sustain her. She is daily gaining advocates through his personal popularity. The Bostonians, I see, give the New Yorkers severe censure for the countenance they extend to these lectures. Yet so great is the power of mind, that, were he to visit and lecture in that city, his popularity would, if they should *not* him, be as great as it is here.

The Hon. Mr. Dallas lectured evening before last before a very large and highly fashionable audience upon "Russia." The subject was new and replete with interest. The late diplomatic position held by Mr. Dallas in Russia opened to him all the sources of information of which an able, observing and intelligent mind like his could avail itself: the result has been one of the most interesting accounts, wonderfully compressed without losing its interest or power of instruction, in the space of a single lecture, of that great empire: the manners, habits, customs of its people, and general, social and political condition.—From the abundance and variety of talent brought into active use this winter in this city, it is the New Yorker's own fault if they do not surpass all other cities in knowledge, intelligence and general information. It is the fashion now to be taught through lectures by

practical men. The effect in the public mind is already beginning to show itself; for instance a single lecture of one evening, upon Russia, has introduced into four or five hundred families the knowledge of that great empire, before, scarcely spoken of and imperfectly known to them, and gives to each member the possession of correct material for hours of intellectual conversation.

Elisler drew a crowded house last night. She is still as much admired as ever, though people are not so enthusiastic. She has been here now the second year! The report is, that she defers her return to France on account of a heavy suit pending for breach of professional engagements, the damages laid at 60,000 francs; so Madame Rumor gives it. Inman has recently completed a portrait of her which is greatly praised. The Post, of this evening, contains a glowing critique upon it, which is scarcely too highly colored. The great beauty of Elisler in a portrait, that is in *still life*, is her eye, dark, floating and heavily lidded, yet brilliant as sun-light amid an April shower. The distinguished artist has succeeded in catching this peculiar beauty of her eye and fixing it on canvas, to entrance, like the living, every beholder.—The portrait has been drawn in stone by Hildebrand, a young gentleman of great talent and skill in his art, and he, too, has happily given to the impression the full power and beauty of the original.

Yesterday the last of the massive granite columns of the Exchange was raised to its place, completing the grand and magnificent facade. The former edifice was destroyed by the "great fire" precisely six years anterior to the completion of the new one yesterday. It stands now a proud monument of the wealth, enterprise and taste of New York merchants; and, with the noble and queenly Custom House a short distance above it, and Trinity Church at the head of the street, there are congregated together within a small space, three among the most magnificent edifices in the Union, each of a different character and each the best of the class to which it belongs.

The Express, I see, adopts a very good plan in addition to its "Spirit of the Press" of publishing weekly an abstract of all the congressional news of each week of the session. Its congressional reports are always remarkably correct. It has this morning a very able and well-timed leading editorial upon the State Bond regulation system. In it, it holds the following language to the truth of which every honest and well-regulated mind must subscribe: "To the best of our judgment a powerful party is organizing in this country to repudiate the State Bonds. If successful, the end of it, inevitably, will be a war with England with the scorn and contempt of the whole civilized world."

The State of Mississippi, I feel convinced, yet pay her honest debts. One crop would do it and enable her once more to regain the high position she held in the confederacy seven years ago. The eloquent letter of Mr. Henderson has been doing its work. Every Mississippiian, friend and foe, has read it with a glowing cheer. The effect has been to shame evil men and strengthen the good. It appeal has reached every fire-side in that humbled State, and like the Slogan cry, has roused all true men to action. They are uniting as one man to maintain their freedom among the States!

Yesterday we had rain and sleet, and this morning the sleighs are merrily running. Navigation is still open to Hartford and Albany. Yours,

Hudson.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS ON THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE, &c.

From the Hartford (Ct.) Patriot and Eagle.

The state of things in regard to President Tyler and his Message, is precisely this. The sympathies of the people is gushing forth spontaneously toward him and his doctrines. But the few leaders of both parties, and the violent partisans on either hand, are holding them back with all their might. Mr. Clay's prospects in regard to the succession, rest entirely on his ability to head Captain Tyler, and to substitute some scheme of finance for the Fiscal Agent proposed in the Message. Therefore the cue is to be taken from Mr. Clay, and the Whig majority in Congress will continue ways and means to render odious the scheme of Mr. Tyler, and to introduce another in its stead bearing the cognomen of Mr. Clay. Probably the Whigs in Congress are obsequious enough to follow this lead and elect this result.

This will kill Mr. Clay. Mr. Tyler is not trying to do it, nor any body else, but at this juncture of affairs it appears to be apparent for Mr. Clay to try to keep open a question, which the country would be glad to settle on the terms of Mr. Tyler. The capitalists, the merchant, the manufacturer, the farmer, all are waiting to give up the Bank controversy, and settle down on a permanent Fiscal Agent, which, uniting all the advantages of an independent Treasury and avoiding its defects, shall keep the public money safe, and give the country a sound currency.

The air built castle of the old party system, is tumbling to the ground, for it was based on an unsubstantial foundation. We shall not stop to mourn its untimely end, nor shall we stir up its loathsome remains to offend the nostrils of honest men. *Requiescat in pace*, and dust to dust.

There is a destiny that shapes our ends. There is an overruling Providence which guides the affairs of individuals and nations. John Tyler for awhile stood alone, the object of unmeasured abuse from the Whig party, and of derisive wonder from the other. If Mr. Tyler's vetoes have frustrated the purposes of politicians, the result now is, the rallying of the honest and patriotic every where around him. What a contrast! A lesson to all those who hold no principle but such as subserves their interest. Let them look to John Tyler and his present enviable position, and learn that honesty is the best policy.

From the N. H. Sentinel.

President's Message.—As a whole, this document appears to be well received by the Whig press generally, and by some, at least, of the Opposition. With regard to the great subject of Currency and Exchange, we have not light sufficient, as yet, to form any thing like a decisive opinion. That such a currency would answer all the desirable purposes, there can be no doubt;—but the system of Exchange would cure the great evil, and soon compel the Southern and Western Banks to pay specie or wind up, we verily believe. After all, much may depend on features yet to be reported in a bill, and the operation of the machine for the future as well as for the present emergency. Col. Benson, however, would not let the only opportunity he could reasonably be expected to give his friends the cue, and is out in better hostility. It is like a charter, to exist for a better of years, but "amendable" at any period. The fate of the great bank, after it became a State Institution, and the almost weekly details of defalcations and downright roguery, in similar institutions, have operated, it must be confessed, to extend the party prejudices against any thing like a bank, and so we have a tendency to make men look with more favor on the President's project.

The President's views in relation to the Navy will be popular. We are pleased with the proposition to remove to the Federal Court such State actions as in their result to the Government must be answerable for.—Also the recommendation to look after the Smithsonian fund, if not all sunk in the purchase of Arkansas State stocks.

From the Savannah Columbian.

The President's Message.—We have, this week, the pleasure of presenting to our readers the President's annual message—a document always important, but in the present instance one possessing uncommon merit and promising to be unusually popular. It is indeed a most able and well-written state paper, such as can hardly fail to gain for its distinguished author consideration abroad, and to restore him, in a great measure, to the confidence and affection of the people at home. With some two or three exceptions, it appears to be all that the Whigs desired—certainly it is much more than they expected it to be; and from the remarks we heard in this village last week, when the message was first read, we might have concluded, it would seem that our Loco-foco friends are also satisfied with it. It would be a rare piece of good luck indeed, if Mr. Tyler, who last summer pleased nobody, should now be so fortunate as to please every body.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

The President and the Press.—The Whig Press, throughout this State, speak highly, and in most cases warmly in favor of the President's Message. Almost all of them approve generally of the Fiscal Agency,

and participate fully in the desire to avoid the old Bank rock upon which we have so often been driven.

From the N. Y. Express.

The Report of the Secretary of the Navy extorts praise from the Courier, who, "forgets John Tyler for a moment at the head of the Navy Department, a partisan leader who once wrote a favorable review of the 'Partisan Leader.' "The language of the Report is that of a patriot," we are told.

The Postmaster General, however, is not so well pleased by the Courier. True, the Courier expresses "decided approbation" of the Railroad project, but the unfortunate P. M. G. is belabored somewhat severely for suggesting that newspapers should pay their postage in advance. The object of the P. M. G. no doubt, was to secure postage on what papers went in the mails, and not to have so many returned "dead," but the Courier says it thinks the object is to lessen the circulation of newspapers, and thereby diminish the comments of disapprobation upon John Tyler's acts.

From the N. Y. State Gazette.

The President's Plan.—The President's "plan" seems to bear a striking similarity to that proposed by General Jackson in his annual message in 1830. At that time the Jackson party had not launched fully upon the wide ocean of experiment; and in the plan then recommended, acknowledged the duty, afterwards denied (under the ascendancy of Loco Foco recklessness) of taking care of the currency of the country.

This plan was, however, wisely and honestly opposed by the Whigs, because in order to adopt it, it was necessary to break down the United States Bank, and put to hazard the currency of this country then enjoyed, which was as perfect as it could be.

But we have now a different state of things. Instead of a currency which needed only to be let alone, we have a wretched currency which must be made better. Instead of an United States Bank, in successful operation, we have its ruins, without the power of re-constructing the institution. It may now be wisdom to adopt the very project which it was then folly to propose. Certainly it would be extreme folly to reject it, simply because it was proposed under other circumstances by a man whom we dislike.

To reject a measure merely because an enemy advocated it, or to oppose a doctrine because he opposes it, though true common sense, is very silly. By doing so we put ourselves completely in the power of that enemy. Let him assume a correct position, and we immediately take opposite ground. Let him attack an error, and we immediately rush to its defence. In the end, as truth always conquers error, we fall victims to the fallacy whose defence we had so foolishly undertaken.

If, therefore, upon mature consideration, it shall appear that the project recommended by the President ought to be adopted, we hope that the fact that it resembles General Jackson's scheme may not prejudice it with the Whigs; and may disarm the opposition of the Treasury Department, the Van Buren party—a hope which we trust we may entertain with confidence, curing the charge of trusting too much to the candor of the opposition. At the present time, the rigid line of party seems to be relaxed, and we would fain take advantage of this to unite the great majority of the people in favor of some measure for the establishment of a well regulated currency, on the only secure and permanent foundation, the confidence of the whole people, and the concurrence of all parties.

In General Jackson's message in 1830, he says—"It is thought practicable to organize such a bank (National Bank), with the necessary offices, as a branch of the Treasury Department, based on the public and individual deposits, without power to make loans or purchase property, which shall remit the funds of the Government, and the expenses of which may be paid, if thought advisable, by allowing its officers to sell bills of exchange to private individuals at a moderate premium."

FUNDERS FOR CHILDREN.—It may be regarded as a general and invariable rule, that no man who possesses more than sufficient means of subsistence, is capable of fondness for, or enjoyment in, the society of children. On the other hand, the man who can enjoy the mirth of society of children, and unite in their sports, enjoys a happy disposition of his own, and cannot be otherwise than generous-hearted and unselfish in the main, although he may be subject to fiery irritability at times and on extraordinary occasions.

\$1,000 REWARD.

ROBBERY.—About 1 o'clock, on Monday, a small room, adjoining the large National Gallery, was broken open by a burglar, and several very valuable articles forced open. The following were stolen:

The elegant Gold Snuff-Box set with diamonds, in the lid was the letter A, in diamonds. A Pearl Necklace, containing 14 pearls. Also two very large emeralds, presented by the Infamously Muscat to the President.

A Gold Scabbard—the sword was left, the Scabbard doubtless doubled up.

The above reward will be paid for the recovery of the articles and detection of the robber.

The person in whose name the articles were kept had been opened by a new man named previously to the robbery, to show the curiosity to visitors.

HENRY L. ELLSWORTH,

Commissioner of Patents.

Dec. 21, 1841.

REMOVAL.—The Office of the Firemen's Insurance Company is removed to the Hall of the Perseverance Fire Company, Centre Market space. Insurances of buildings and property of every description against loss by fire effected at reasonable rates.

ALEX. MCINTYRE,

Secretary.

PROPOSALS FOR BINDING.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,

December 2d, 1841.

SEALED proposals will be received at the Post Office Department until the 24th inst. at 3 o'clock P. M., for the following descriptions of binding for the period of three years from the first day of January, 1842:

Super royal blank books, in full Russia, fount lined, extra ruled, with printed captions and headings of columns, with spring backs, lettered and numbered. Same, without captions and headings, and with alphabets, separate or annexed.

Same, in calf, with extra Russia bands.

Royal blank books, in full Russia, fount lined, ruled and lettered, with printed captions, spring backs, and indexes separate or annexed.

Same, without indexes.

Same, in calf, with extra Russia bands.

Same, without ruling.

Same, in calf, with extra Russia bands, with and without ruling.

Super royal blank books, in full Russia, with spring backs, ruled and fount lined, with indexes, separate or annexed.

Same, indexed, but without captions and ruling.

Foolscap blank books, in full Russia, with spring backs, fount lined and ruled, blank distance.

Same, in half Russia, fount lined, and ruled to pattern.

Ruling quarto post paper, ed. and fount lined to pattern, per quire.

Ruling cap paper red, and fount lined to pattern, per quire.

Ruling demy royal and super royal red, and fount lined to pattern, with printed captions, per quire, for all the above.

Folding, stitching, cutting and quarter binding 16, to 18,000 copies of the Laws and Instructions, should the Department order their publication.

Specimens of blank post paper, in use, may be seen in the various offices and divisions of the Department. The paper will be furnished by the Department.

The bids for binding books must specify the price per quire.

The price must be annexed to each item contained in the advertisement, and no bid will be considered which contemplates more than one price for any one article or kind of work.

The Department reserves the right of prescribing the patterns for fount lining and ruling in all cases.

The bids must be accompanied by ample testimonials of the ability of the bidder to perform the work.—Ten per cent on the price of the work executed will be retained, as security for its faithful performance.

A refusal or failure to execute any work in due time after it is ordered, disregarding the instructions of the Department as to the manner of its execution, slovenly execution of the work, failing to account for or to return on demand paper handed over to be bound, substituting other paper, or any other attempt to evade the true meaning of the contract, will be a forfeiture of the contract, and the tenderer will be liable to prosecution.

Proposals should be addressed to the Postmaster General, and endorsed "Proposals for Binding."

Dec. 9—dtd.

PROPOSALS FOR INDIAN GOODS.—Sealed.

Proposals will be received at the office of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, until the 30th day of December next, at one o'clock, P. M., for furnishing the following goods for the use of the Indians:

Mackinac Blankets, various sizes and colors.
Cloths of different quality and colors.
Shirts do
Flannels do
Woolen Soles do
Yarns do
Linsays and worsted Gaizings do
Calicoes, assorted colors do
Calico and Flannel Shirts do
Black and unbleached Cotton Shirting and Sheetings do
Domestic Checks, Plaids and Stripes do
Cotton Shawls and Handkerchiefs do
Black Silk Handkerchiefs do
Sewing Silk, assorted colors do
Cotton and Linen Threads, assorted colors do
Chinese Vermilion do
Beads, assorted do
Pipes do
Pins do
Brass and Tin Kettles, assorted sizes do
Tin Pans and Cups do
Frying Pans do
Fire Sticks do
Britannia and paper lined Looking glasses do
Awls, assorted do
Buttons do
Brass nails assorted do
Thimbles do
Scissors do
Gimlets do
Table Knives and Forks do
Frying Pans do
Fish Hooks and Lines do
Combs assorted do
Northwest Guns, Powder Horns and Shot Pouches do
Gun Worms and Flints do
Half Axes and Hatchets do
Gun Powder and Bar Lead do
Knives do

A schedule of the above articles, with samples, may be seen at the office of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in Washington, exhibiting the quantity of each article required, but the right is reserved to the Department to alter, increase, or diminish any of the articles named, and to schedule the quantities. The amount of money to be applied to the purchase of these goods will be about \$70,000.00, of which some \$30,000 will be wanted on the seaboard, and the residue in the west, and goods of American manufacture, all other things being equal, will be preferred. The contractors will be required to deliver about such times and places as may be designated in the contracts.

A separate contract will be entered into for the transportation to the several points of delivery.

Bonds with two or more sureties, the sufficiency to be certified by a United States judge or district attorney, will be required for the faithful performance of the contract, and payment will be made after the contract is completed, upon a duplicate invoice, accompanied by the certificate of the agent of the Government authorized to receive them, that the goods have been delivered in good order, and in conformity to the contract and samples.

T. HARTLEY CRAWFORD,

DEPARTMENT OF WAR,

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,

22d November, 1841.

To be published in the Boston Atlas and Morning Post, Boston; the New York Express and Journal of Commerce, New York; the American Sentinel and National Gazette, Philadelphia; the Massachusetts Patriot, Boston; the Patriot, Baltimore; the Bulletin, St. Louis.

nov 23—dtdhdc

FOR THE MEDIUM STEAMER.

PROPOSALS, sealed, will be received by the Navy Agent, New York, for the following best quality White Oak Timber, which shall have grown on land within the influence of salt water, viz:

32 floor timbers, 100 feet long, 100 third futlocks, to size 10 inches, and to mould from 2 to 16 inches, and to shape as per moulds, which will be furnished. About 3,000 cubic feet.
12,500 cubic feet of plank stock.

Also, the following best quality long leaf, fine grain Southern Yellow Pine, viz:

32 beams, 18 to 27 feet long, sided 13 inches, moulded 12 inches, net size 12 by 10 inches, to spring 3 inches in 27 feet, about c. f. 1,005
31 beams, 12 to 27 feet long, sided 11 inches, moulded 10 inches, net size 10 by 8 inches, to spring as above. 517
2 beams, 27 feet long, 18 by 18 inches, to spring 12 inches. 409
Timber to make 2,800 running feet of oledges, 6 by 4 inches square, (net size). 770
Timber to make 900 running feet carlings, 6 by 6 inches square, (net size). 440
200 pieces 28 feet long, 14 by 24 inches, (straight). 154
Plank stock for plank, water ways, &c. 6,175
c feet 9,470

130 White Oak Deck knees, 134 hackmatack deck knees.

Proposals for the White Oak to be received until 31st December. To be delivered on or before the 1st of March next. For the Yellow Pine and Knees until the 15th January. To be delivered on or before the 1st April next, all at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, New York, subject to its inspection and measurement; price per cubic foot delivered.

Any further information from the Constructor, at the Yard.

ROBERT C. WETMORE, Navy Agent.

Navy Agent's Office, 85 Water street, Dec. 8, 1841.

Dec 21—dtdjmi

NOTICE.

Proposals will be received at the office of the Commissary General of Purchases, in Philadelphia, to furnish the following materials and articles for the United States Army, for the year 1842, viz:

Blue cloth 64 wide, dyed in indigo and in the wool sky blue twilled cloth 64 wide
Unbleached Cotton Shirting, 7-8 wide
Bleached do do
Flannel of Cotton and Wool, 7-8 wide
Cotton Flannel, 3-4 wide
Unbleached Cotton Drilling, 3-4 and 7-8 wide
Bleached do do
Uniform Caps, for Dragoons, Artillery and Infantry
Uniforms, for Artillery and Infantry
Hair Pommes, for Dragoons
Bands and Tassels, do
Agulletes, Artillery and Infantry
Worsted Sashes, do do and Dragoons
Shoulder Straps, do do
Do (brass) for Dragoons
Equettes, Non. Comd, Staff, Artillery, and Infantry
Woolen half Stockings
Laced Boots
Leather Stocks
Blankets, 6 1-2 feet long, 5 feet wide, weight 4 pounds
Metal Cap Equipments, for Dragoons, Art, and Inf.

Felling Axes
Hatchets
Spades
Drums, complete with Sticks, Sings and Cases
Worsted Binding and Cord, of all kinds
Common Twine
Wall Tents and flies
Hospital Tents
Painting and Strapping Knapsacks
Casks and Casing, for one year from 1st April next

The quantity and number of these articles will be determined hereafter, and the contracts are to be fulfilled on or before the 1st day of July, 184